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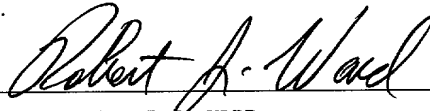
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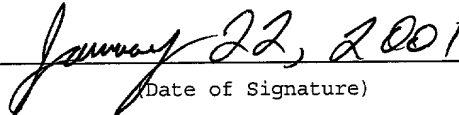
BOX PATENT APPLICATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20231.



ROBERT J. WARD

(Signature)



(Date of Signature)

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

ON

INTELLIGENT NETWORK AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING
VOICE TELEPHONY OVER ATM AND CLOSED USER GROUPS

BY

Hall, Thomas Glenn, Jr.

Donovan, Steven R.

MCIW RIC00020
WFW 4262.9 RJW

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INTELLIGENT NETWORK AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING
VOICE TELEPHONY OVER ATM AND CLOSED USER GROUPS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 119(e), this application
claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application
No. 60/176,928 entitled *FAST MSCP*, docket no. RIC00011PR,
filed January 20, 2000, that named John K. Gallant, Steven
R. Donovan, Terry A. Caterisano, Robert H. Barnhouse, David
10 E. McDysan, Saib Jarrar, Thomas Glenn Hall, Jr., and Terry
Robb as inventors, and which is hereby incorporated by
reference for all purposes.

This application is related to United States Patent
Application Serial No. _____/_____, entitled
15 *Intelligent Network and Method for Providing Voice
Telephony over ATM and Private Address Translation*, docket
no. RIC00015, and named John K. Gallant, Thomas Glenn Hall,
Jr., and Steven R. Donovan as joint inventors; United
States Patent Application Serial No. _____/_____,
20 entitled *Intelligent Network and Method for Providing Voice
Telephony over ATM and Alias Addressing*, docket no.
RIC00019, and named John K. Gallant as inventor; United
States Patent Application Serial No. _____/_____,
entitled *Intelligent Network and Method for Providing Voice
25 Telephony over ATM*, docket no. RIC00018, and named John K.
Gallant, Thomas Glenn Hall, Jr., and Robert H. Barnhouse as
joint inventors; United States Patent Application Serial
No. _____/_____, entitled *Intelligent Network and
Method for Providing Voice Telephony over ATM and Point-to-
30 Multipoint Connectivity*, docket no. RIC00025, and named

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Thomas Glenn Hall, Jr. as inventor; and United States Patent Application Serial No. _____, entitled *Intelligent Policy Server System and Method for Bandwidth Control in an ATM Network*, docket no. RIC00016, and named John K. Gallant, Thomas Glenn Hall, Jr. and Steven R. Donovan as joint inventors; all filed on January 22, 2001, and all of which are hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes.

Further, this application discloses subject matter related to the subject matter disclosed in the following co-assigned United States Patent Applications, each of which is incorporated herein by reference: *Method and Apparatus for Providing Reliable Communications in an Intelligent Network*, filed January 12, 2000, Serial No.: 09/481,910 (Docket Number: RIC-99-051), in the names of: John K. Gallant, Cathleen A. McMurry, Robert H. Barnhouse, Steven R. Donovan, and Terry A. Caterisano; *Method and Apparatus for Providing Real-Time Call Processing Services in an Intelligent Network*, filed October 20, 1999, Serial No.: 09/421,827 (Docket Number: COS-98-016), in the names of: Ajay P. Deo, Henry Wang, Sami Syed, and Wendy Wong; *Intelligent Call Processing System for a Telecommunications Network (Next Generation Intelligent Network (NGIN))*, filed October 19, 1999, Serial No.: 09/420,666 (Docket Number: COS-98-006), in the names of: Ajay P. Deo, Alan Holmes, Andrew Dugan, Kenneth Fischer, Sami Syed, Terence A. Robb, and Wendy Wong; *Method and Apparatus for Supporting ATM Services in an Intelligent Network*, filed October 19, 1999, Serial No.: 09/420,657 (Docket Number: COS-98-033), in the names of: Andrew Dugan, David E. McDysan, and Sami Syed;

Parameter	Value	Unit
Temperature	25.0	°C
Pressure	1.0	atm
Flow rate	1.0	L/min
Wavelength	254	nm
Scan rate	20	nm/min
Integration time	1.0	s
Resolution	0.5	nm
Slit width	2.0	mm
Detector	Photodiode array	
Software	Chromat	
Hardware	PC 486	
Column	ODS-120	5 μ m, 150 \times 4.6 mm
Mobile phase	Water	
Flow rate	1.0	mL/min
Injection volume	10	μ L
Concentration	1.0	mg/mL
Recovery	100	%
Stability	1.0	h
Linearity	0.999	
Accuracy	1.0	%
Precision	1.0	%
Limit of detection	0.1	ng/mL
Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
Reproducibility	1.0	%
Robustness	1.0	%
Specificity	1.0	%
Sensitivity	1.0	%
Stability	1.0	%
Linearity	0.999	
Accuracy	1.0	%
Precision	1.0	%
Limit of detection	0.1	ng/mL
Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
Reproducibility	1.0	%
Robustness	1.0	%
Specificity	1.0	%
Sensitivity	1.0	%
Stability	1.0	%
Linearity	0.999	
Accuracy	1.0	%
Precision	1.0	%
Limit of detection	0.1	ng/mL
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Reproducibility	1.0	%
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Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
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Sensitivity	1.0	%
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Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
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Linearity	0.999	
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Precision	1.0	%
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Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
Reproducibility	1.0	%
Robustness	1.0	%
Specificity	1.0	%
Sensitivity	1.0	%
Stability	1.0	%
Linearity	0.999	
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Precision	1.0	%
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Specificity	1.0	%
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Precision	1.0	%
Limit of detection	0.1	ng/mL
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Reproducibility	1.0	%
Robustness	1.0	%
Specificity	1.0	%
Sensitivity	1.0	%
Stability	1.0	%
Linearity	0.999	
Accuracy	1.0	%
Precision	1.0	%
Limit of detection	0.1	ng/mL
Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
Reproducibility	1.0	%
Robustness	1.0	%
Specificity	1.0	%
Sensitivity	1.0	%
Stability	1.0	%
Linearity	0.999	
Accuracy	1.0	%
Precision	1.0	%
Limit of detection	0.1	ng/mL
Limit of quantitation	0.5	ng/mL
Reproducibility	1.0	%
Robustness	1.0	%
Specificity	1.0	%
Sensitivity	1.0	%
Stability	1.0	%
Linearity	0.999	
Accuracy	1.0	%
Precision	1.0	%
Limit of		

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 The need for both voice telephony services as well as data services is common. Traditionally, this may only be achieved through the use of separate services. For example, dedicated voice telephony services and dedicated data services are provided over separate and distinct networks. This is a significant disadvantage because of the high expense of maintaining and paying for such separate and distinct services, not to mention the inconvenience and inefficiency introduced because voice and data services are not integrated.

10 Packet-switched telecommunications networks may be based on any of a variety of technologies and protocols such as, for example, Asynchronous Transfer Mode ("ATM"), MultiProtocol Label Switching ("MPLS"), Internet Protocol ("IP"), Frame Relay ("FR"), and X.25. Packet-switched telecommunications networks have data packets, cells, frames or blocks (hereinafter "packets" or "cells") that are either of fixed length or variable length. Although originally designed to transmit data, as opposed to voice or voice encoded data, packet-switched telecommunications networks may be used for voice communications. Some of the packet-switched technologies that may be used for voice communications include, without limitation, Voice Telephony over ATM ("VToA"), Voice over Frame-Relay ("VoFR"), Voice over Digital Subscriber Line ("VoDSL"), and Voice over IP ("VoIP").

20 Focusing on VToA when compared to voice communications or voice telephony provided over traditional circuit-dedicated or circuit-switching telecommunications networks, the use of VToA, unfortunately, presents significant problems and disadvantages, especially in view of the fact

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that the needs of both data communications and voice communications must be met over the same network. For example, VToA does not provide advanced telephony services and features that are commonly found in traditional circuit-dedicated telecommunications networks. Similarly, advanced signaling, also commonly found in traditional circuit-dedicated telecommunications networks, is not available for VToA in the same manner that circuit-dedicated or circuit-switching telecommunications networks.

To setup and establish a Switched Virtual Circuit ("SVC") to support VToA between a calling party and a called party, various signaling or ATM messages are used within the ATM network. This may be achieved using ATM setup and connect messages. Once ATM signaling has established an SVC, a data connection is defined and data, such as voice encoded data, may be communicated. Voice encoded data may continue to be communicated until one end of the SVC issues a release message (or any similar message that causes a disconnection). At such time, the SVC is released and voice communications ceases. Examples of traditional ATM signaling used to setup and release point-to-point and point-to-multipoint SVCs for telephony applications is illustrated in the book entitled *Hands-On ATM* by David E. McDysan and Darren L. Spohn, which is incorporated herein for all purposes.

The administration and maintenance of VToA systems and processes is extremely burdensome and expensive. For example, numerous private and public phone numbers, which change frequently, have to be updated and maintained in various systems and gateways. As moves, adds, changes, and deletions occur, each VToA gateway must be updated with the relevant changes. This is a critical task that is onerous

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and expensive to perform and fraught with potential errors.

In a traditional telecommunications or voice network, signaling can be in-band or out-of-band. Signaling may be used to setup and establish voice circuits, to provide Intelligent Network ("IN") or Advanced Intelligent Network ("AIN") services and features, and to disconnect voice circuits. In an ATM network, where an SVC is established to support VToA, signaling is achieved through the use of ATM messages, such as those used to setup and disconnect SVCs. Unfortunately, such ATM signaling does not support IN or AIN to provide the advanced telephony services and features commonly found in traditional voice telecommunications networks. This significantly reduces the attractiveness of VToA as compared to traditional voice telecommunications networks or even some other data or packet networks capable of providing voice or telephony communications services.

More particularly, a serious problem and drawback of existing VTOA systems and methods is the difficulty or inability to institute advanced calling features or policies on an ATM network-wide basis. Unfortunately, many customary and advanced voice telephony services, which are often available through traditional telecommunications networks designed to transport and support voice telephony, such as circuit-dedicated telecommunications networks, are not available or easily achieved or implemented with VTOA. For example, the capability to easily and efficiently provide closed user groups is not available with VTOA.

The closed user group service is a valuable service or feature of modern telecommunications systems, especially those used in business enterprises. Telecommunications specifications exist that provide the closed user group service. Unfortunately, these specifications rely on the

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availability of an interlock code, which is not defined in ATM.

5 An interlock code provides a mechanism in which only one of the closed user groups is designated for each call. Thus, under such a mechanism, closed user group policies can be enforced on each call using the one closed user group designated for the call. Although a user may be a member of numerous closed user groups, at any given moment, a user can only operate under one of the numerous closed user groups in which it is a member. Unfortunately, the capability to provide interlock code functionality does not exist in ATM. This greatly hampers any potential implementation of closed user groups in ATM.

10 Generally, closed user groups allow various users to be grouped so that calling privileges may be applied to groups. For example, various user groups of an enterprise might be defined to include the engineering, finance, and marketing groups of a business enterprise. Various combinations of these user groups may be combined to form a closed user group. Each such user group of a closed user group may have certain privileges established to control such things as the capability to originate a call to another user of the same closed user group, the capability to receive a call from another user of the same closed user group, the capability to originate a call to another outside of the closed user group, and the capability to receive a call from another outside of the closed user group. Unfortunately to implement such a service or feature in a traditional VTOA would require that blocking information be provided in various systems and gateways and these would have to be frequently updated. This is impractical, inefficient, cumbersome and expensive to carry out. As is illustrated, this type of a service is

problematic to implement in traditional VTOA networks and systems.

[illegible]

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

From the foregoing it may be appreciated that a need has arisen for an intelligent network and method for providing VToA and closed user groups that provide intelligent network signaling to support advanced telephony services and features for VToA and closed user groups, while still allowing the benefits of integrating voice and data communications on the same ATM network. In accordance with the present invention, an intelligent network and method for providing VToA and closed user groups are provided that substantially eliminate one or more of the disadvantages and problems outlined above.

According to one aspect of the present invention, a method for providing a closed user group service to authorize VToA calls using an intelligent network and a switched virtual circuit over an ATM network is provided. The method includes determining the closed user group identifiers for a calling party, determining the closed user group identifiers for a called party, locating a common closed user group identifier that is common to the calling party and the called party, analyzing the privileges of the calling party in the common closed user group to determine if the calling party can make calls to other users of the common closed user group, and analyzing the privileges of the called party in the common closed user group to determine if the called party can receive calls from other users of the common closed user group. The VToA call between the calling party and the called party is completed if a common closed user group identifier is located, the calling party has privileges to call other users of the common closed user group, and the called party has privileges to receive calls from other users of the

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common closed user group.

According to another aspect of the present invention, a data structure on a storage media for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls using an intelligent network and a switched virtual circuit over an ATM network is provided. The data structure includes a plurality of users, wherein each of the plurality of users are defined by an ATM address, a plurality of user groups, wherein each of the plurality of user groups are defined by an association with a collection of the plurality of users, and wherein each user of the plurality of users may only be a member of one user group. The data structure further includes a plurality of privilege sets, wherein each of the plurality of privilege sets are defined by a privilege value that represents a plurality of privileges, and a plurality of closed user groups, wherein each of the plurality of closed user groups are defined by a closed user group identifier that is associated with a plurality of user group/privilege set combinations, wherein each of the plurality of user group/privilege set combinations are associated with a user group of the plurality of user groups and a privilege set of the plurality of privilege sets.

The present invention provides a profusion of technical advantages that include the capability to efficiently and effectively provide advanced telephony services and functions to VToA through an intelligent network. This can substantially increase overall VToA performance and make VToA much more attractive to customers looking to seamlessly and efficiently integrate both data and voice over the same ATM network to achieve substantial savings, but still retain advance telephony capabilities.

Another technical advantage of the present invention

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includes the capability to utilize an ATM network to provide advanced telephony functions, while efficiently using ATM bandwidth by setting up SVCs to handle phone calls and releasing this bandwidth when the phone call has ended. This results in efficient utilization of ATM bandwidth and may save capital costs by reducing the amount of bandwidth needed.

Yet another technical advantage of the present invention includes the capability to control ATM telephony or voice routing tables in a central location and in the intelligent network layer, as opposed to the prior technique, defined by the various ATM standards bodies, to control ATM telephony at the end points. This significantly reduces overall costs to operate a telecommunications network to support VToA, and significantly reduces the opportunity for erroneous information entering the network. This advantage is achieved by separating the ATM intelligence from the ATM switching.

Still yet another technical advantage of the present invention surrounds the capability to provide closed user groups with VToA without using an interlocking code. The implementation of closed user groups normally requires an interlocking code, which is not provided in ATM. This significantly enhances the advanced telephony features available with VToA.

Other technical advantages are readily apparent to one skilled in the art from the following figures, description, and claims.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following brief description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and detailed description, wherein like reference numerals represent like parts, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a diagram that illustrates a telecommunications network for providing VToA services, such as closed user group services, using an ATM switched virtual circuit according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a line diagram that illustrates the signaling and call flow performed by the intelligent network for a VToA call, including the setup, connect, and release portions, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a block diagram that illustrates an intelligent network used at the ingress side of an ATM network for providing VToA services using an ATM switched virtual circuit;

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram that illustrates the intelligent network used at the egress side of the ATM network for providing VToA services using an ATM switched virtual circuit;

FIGURE 5 is a flowchart that illustrates a method for providing a closed user group service to authorize VToA calls;

FIGURE 6 is a view of a data structure from a user group perspective for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls;

FIGURE 7 is a view of a data structure from a closed

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user group perspective for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls; and

FIGURE 8 is a view of a data structure from a closed user group perspective for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls, according to another aspect of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It should be understood at the outset that although an exemplary implementation of the present invention is illustrated below, the present invention may be implemented using any number of techniques, whether currently known or in existence. The present invention should in no way be limited to the exemplary implementations, drawings, and techniques illustrated below, including the exemplary design and implementation illustrated and described herein.

FIGURE 1 is a diagram that illustrates a telecommunications network 10, which also may be referred to as an intelligent ATM network or as a Smart Bandwidth on Command ("SBoC") network, for providing Voice Telephony over ATM ("VToA") services, such as closed user group services, using an ATM Switched Virtual Circuit ("SVC") according to an embodiment of the present invention. The description below in connection with FIGURES 1-4 provides a discussion of the operation of the telecommunications network 10 so that the closed user group aspect of the present invention may be described more fully in connection with the description accompanying the FIGURES 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The telecommunications network 10 includes an intelligent network 12, which also may be referred to as an intelligent network layer, in communication with an ATM edge switch 14 and an ATM edge switch 16 of an ATM network 18. A calling party location 20 is illustrated in communication with the ATM edge switch 14, and a called party location 22 is shown in communication with the ATM edge switch 16.

The intelligent network 12 is operable to intercept and process ATM signaling messages provided to the ATM edge

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switch 14 and the ATM edge switch 16. This architecture allows the intelligent network 12 to provide various telephony features and services, including advanced telephony features and services, to VToA provided over an ATM network, such as the ATM network 18, through an SVC.

It should be noted that the ATM edge switch 14 and the ATM edge switch 16 may be considered to be part of the ATM network 18. Of course, the ATM network 18 may include any of a variety of ATM switches and/or ATM network elements or devices and may geographically span or cover virtually any region. The ATM switches of the ATM network 18, including the ATM edge switch 14 and the ATM edge switch 16, may be provided by any of a number of ATM switch manufacturers, such as, for example, NEWBRIDGE and ALCATEL. Of course, multiple connections can be provided to the ATM network 18 through any of a variety of edge switches, such as at the ATM edge switch 14. In order to simplify the illustration of the present invention, including the illustration of setting up a VToA call originating from a calling party, only two connections to the ATM network 18 are illustrated in FIGURE 1 and include the calling party location 20 and the called party location 22.

The calling party location 20 and the called party location 22 may include any of a variety of end-user devices and Customer Premises Equipment ("CPE"). For example, the calling party location 20, which could be referred to as an ingress location since this is the calling location, includes a telephony device 24 and a CPE 26. Similarly, the called party location 22 is illustrated with a telephony device 28 and a CPE 30.

Of course, any of a number of arrangements may be provided at the calling party location 20 and the called party location 22. In one embodiment, these locations may

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also include Data Communications Equipment ("DCE") to support traditional ATM data communications. As is apparent, the capability to communicate both data and voice over the same ATM network provides significant advantages and conveniences that normally result in substantial savings. This arrangement in combination with the present invention allows both VToA calls, with intelligent network features and services provided or controlled by the intelligent network 12, and ATM data transfers to be supported using the same ATM network, such as the ATM network 18. For example, a business enterprise that has multiple locations may significantly benefit by providing voice communications, with intelligent networking features, using VToA and data communications all through the same ATM network.

In one embodiment, the telephony device 24 and the telephony device 28 may be provided as a telephone, a personal computer, a computer network, answering machine, video conferencing equipment, or any of a variety of other devices operable to support or provide telephony functionality. The CPE 26 and the CPE 30 may be implemented using any of a number of devices. For example, and without limitation, the CPE 26 and the CPE 30 may be implemented as a router, a PBX with ATM signaling capability, an enterprise gateway, or a network gateway. The CPE 26 and the CPE 30 may be implemented, in one embodiment, using a CPE device provided by ACCELERATED NETWORKS.

The communications link between the ATM edge switch and the calling party or called party location may be provided using any number of available links, such as dedicated links or leased lines. According to an aspect of the present invention, whenever a customer location desires

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to set up or establish an SVC to support VToA, a signaling ATM message, such as an ATM setup message, is provided from the customer location to the associated ATM edge switch of the ATM network 18. For example, if the calling party location 20 desires to establish an SVC through the ATM network 18, an ATM setup message may be sent from the calling party location 20 to the ATM edge switch 14. This ATM setup message may be used to designate that this SVC is being setup or established to provide VToA. In one embodiment, an ATM setup message is sent from the calling party location 20 to the ATM edge switch 14 using a predefined or predetermined protocol such that a designated value, which may be referred to as a VToA designator, is included in the content or payload of the ATM setup message to indicate that this SVC is being set up or established to support VToA.

In one embodiment, the telephony device 24 is provided as a telephone or personal computer with telephony software, and the CPE 26 is provided as an enterprise gateway that is provisioned with a special ATM address to identify the CPE 26 as an ATM device. An ATM setup message may be generated by a calling party by using the telephony device 24 to enter a phone number, which may be referred to as a called party phone number value. The CPE 26 generates the ATM setup message, which may be referred to as an input ATM setup message, in response to initiate an SVC for VToA by saving various values in the content of the ATM setup message.

The content may be stored in an ATM setup message using various designated areas, which may be referred to as fields, addresses or parameters. The content that is stored in each such parameter may be referred to as a value. An example of some of the parameters that may be

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present in an ATM setup message is provided in the following table:

ATM SETUP MESSAGE PARAMETERS	
Called Party Number	
Called Party Subaddress	
Calling Party Number	
Calling Party Subaddress	

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the ATM address of the CPE 26, which may be referred to as the ATM address of the calling party CPE, is stored in the ATM setup message as the calling party number parameter, the telephone number associated with the telephony device 24, which may be referred to as the calling party phone number value, is stored in the ATM setup message as the calling party subaddress parameter, a special or designated number or address, which may be referred to as the VToA designator, is stored in the called party number of the ATM setup message, and the dialed or called telephone number, which may be referred to as the called party phone number value, is stored in the called party subaddress of the ATM setup message.

This input ATM setup message is then provided to the ATM network 18 at the ATM edge switch 14. In essence, this ATM setup message instructs the ATM network 18 to setup an SVC between the ATM address of the CPE 26 and the special or designated ATM address that is provided as the called party number of the ATM setup message. This special or designated ATM address or number may also be referred to as

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5 a VToA designator. This is a predetermined or predefined number which will be used by the intelligent network 12 to indicate that this setup message request for an SVC is to provide VToA and hence the advance telephony services or features of the present invention should be applied by the intelligent network 12.

10 The input ATM setup message is received at the ATM edge switch 14. The ATM edge switch 14, just like the ATM edge switch 16, may be thought of as divided into two portions, a device side portion and a network side portion. The device side is the side where a customer or client interfaces, generally through a CPE, with the ATM network 18. Signaling messages received at the device side of the ATM switch 14 from the CPE 26 are intercepted by the
15 intelligent network 12. The intelligent network 12, which will be described more fully below in connection with FIGURE 1 and FIGURES 3 and 4, receives the input ATM setup message generated by the CPE 26 and analyzes its contents. From this analysis, the presence of the VToA designator,
20 which in one embodiment may be stored in the called party number parameter of the ATM setup message, indicates that this input ATM setup message is a request to setup an SVC for VToA.

25 Once it is determined that the signaling message is a request to setup or establish an SVC for VToA, the intelligent network 12 will, preferably, perform as much processing as possible on the ATM setup message at the ingress ATM edge switch. Before discussing some of the various intelligent network services or features that may
30 be provided by the present invention, the processing of the input ATM setup message is discussed. In one embodiment, the intelligent network 12 locates the called party phone number value and performs a table search or "look-up" to

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5 determine a corresponding ATM address, such as the ATM
address for a destination CPE or device, such as a
termination gateway, an enterprise gateway or a network
gateway. This ATM address may be referred to as the ATM
10 address of the called party CPE. In a preferred
embodiment, the called party phone number value is
retrieved from the called party subaddress parameter to
perform the necessary functions to find the associated
destination ATM address. Once located, this destination
ATM address may be provided so that a modified or output
ATM setup message may be generated to establish an SVC to
support VToA from the CPE 26 to the destination ATM device.
15 In a preferred embodiment, the calling party phone number
value is stored in the calling party subaddress parameter
of the input ATM setup message, and the ATM address of the
calling party CPE or device is stored in the calling party
number parameter of the input ATM setup message.

20 When a VToA call originates from the calling party
location 20 and terminates at the called party location 22,
the ATM edge switch 14 may be referred to as the ingress
ATM switch while the ATM edge switch 16 may be referred to
as the egress ATM edge switch. Generally, each such ATM
edge switch may function as either an ingress or an egress
ATM edge switch.

25 The output ATM setup message is transmitted from the
intelligent network 12 to the network side of the ATM edge
switch 14 where it is sent to the ATM network 18. The
output ATM setup message is transmitted through the ATM
network until it arrives at the network side of the ATM
30 edge switch 16. The intelligent network 12 intercepts and
processes this ATM message and, generally, will provide the
ATM message back to the device side of the ATM edge
switch 16 at the appropriate port so that it will be

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communicated to the CPE 30 of the called party location 22. If the intelligent network 12 modifies or changes the output ATM setup message, the resulting ATM message may be referred to as a destination or gateway ATM setup message.

5 A preferred embodiment of an implementation of the intelligent network 12 is provided next. The intelligent network 12, as shown in FIGURE 1, includes an ATM signaling intercept processor ("ASIP") 40, which is associated with the ATM edge switch 14 that is shown serving as an ingress ATM edge switch, an ASIP 42, which is associated with the ATM edge switch 16 that is shown serving as an egress switch, a multi-service control point ("MSCP") 44 in communication with the ASIP 40, an MSCP 46 in communication with the ASIP 42, and a service administration 48. The service administration 48, in the embodiment shown in FIGURE 1, is operable to provision the ASIP 40, the MSCP 44, the ASIP 42, and the MSCP 46. In provisioning these elements of the intelligent network 12, the service administration 48 will, preferably, provide user interfaces to each such element. In a preferred embodiment, the service administration 48 also maintains a database of record, which may be the same as or similar to the database shown in the MSCP 44 and the MSCP 46.

20 The ASIP 40 and the ASIP 42 will generally be associated with a designated ATM edge switch, such as the ATM edge switch 14 and the ATM edge switch 16. The MSCPs, such as the MSCP 44 and the MSCP 46, may interface or work in conjunction with one or more ASIPs. In an alternative embodiment, one MSCP interfaces and works with all ASIPs of the intelligent network 12. All of the MSCPs of the intelligent network 12 may provide the same or essentially the same functionality.

The ASIP 40 and the ASIP 42, generally, function to

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intercept ATM signaling messages, such as an ATM setup message, an ATM connect message, and an ATM release message. The ASIP 40 and the ASIP 42 intercept and process ATM signaling messages from the associated switch whether the signaling messages are provided from the device side or from the network side of the associated ATM edge switch. It should be noted that the ASIP 40 and the ASIP 42 are both capable of or operable to receive signaling messages provided through their associated ATM edge switch in either direction. For example, although the call setup illustrated in FIGURE 1 illustrates a VToA call that originates at the calling party location 20 and terminates at the called party location 22, the ASIP 40 and the ASIP 42 perform their functions when the ATM signaling messages are traveling in the opposite direction, such as if the called party location 22 originates a VToA call through an SVC to the calling party location 20. Once the ATM signaling message, such as the input ATM setup message, is intercepted, an input is generated by the ASIP and the input is provided to the associated MSCP, such as the MSCP 44 and the MSCP 46.

The MSCP 44 and the MSCP 46 both contain various applications that can provide intelligent network and even advanced intelligent network VToA services and features. The applications will preferably be provided as software applications that provide the desired logic and algorithms to achieve the desired intelligent network service or feature. In performing these various services and features, the MSCPs must access various information that may include, for example, ATM addresses, associated telephone numbers, customer profiles, user profiles, and any of a variety of other needed information to support or provide the desired service and feature.

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As a result of the processing performed by the MSCP 44 and the MSCP 46, an output is generated. The output is then provided back down, as represented by the arrows extending from the MSCPs to their associated ASIPs, so that the ASIP 40 and the ASIP 42 may assemble the output to generate a resulting ATM message. The ASIP, in a preferred embodiment, also provides call modeling functionality that allows multiple calls to be modeled.

To illustrate the operation of the intelligent network 12 to provide intelligent network functionality to the telecommunications network 10 and the ATM network 18, the establishment of an SVC for VToA is illustrated next. Assuming that the calling party location 20 initiates the establishment or setup of an ATM SVC for VToA with the telephony device 28 of the called party location 22, the CPE 26 of the calling party location 20 responds to the request by the telephony device 24 to setup a phone call. The CPE 26 generates an input ATM setup message and provides this input ATM setup message to the ATM edge switch 14. The ATM edge switch 14 may be thought of as having a device side portion and a network side portion, just like the ATM edge switch 16. The input ATM setup message is received at the device side of the ATM edge switch 14 and is intercepted by the ASIP 40.

The ASIP 40 processes the input ATM setup message and, using one or more of the various values that may be stored within or in association with the input ATM setup message, generates an input. The input is then communicated or provided to the MSCP 44. The MSCP 44 may provide any number of telephony services and features. The MSCP 44, however, must analyze the input to determine if the input ATM setup message is a request for an SVC for VToA. In a preferred embodiment, a predefined or predetermined value

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is stored within the called party number parameter of the input ATM setup message. The value provided within this called party number parameter of the input ATM setup message is analyzed to determine if the input ATM setup message is requesting an SVC for VToA. In one embodiment, the value stored within the called party number parameter of the input ATM setup message may be referred to as a VToA designator, i.e., designating that the input ATM setup message is a request for an SVC for VToA. It should be understood, however, that any of a variety of ATM setup messages parameters may be used to provide this functionality. The CPE 26, which originally generated the input ATM setup message, will store the appropriate VToA designator value within the appropriate parameter, such as the called party number parameter, when generating the input ATM setup message so that the appropriate MSCP associated with the ingress ATM edge switch will recognize the input ATM setup message as one requesting an SVC for VToA.

If the VToA designator is not found, the MSCP 44 will provide an output to the ASIP 40 and the ATM setup message will continue as if a request is being made to establish or setup an SVC for a data transfer. If the VToA designator is found, additional service and feature processing may proceed. In order for the SVC for VToA to be established, a called party phone number value, which will be included as part of the input from the ASIP 40, will need to be correlated by the MSCP 44 with a corresponding value that is equal to the ATM address of the called party CPE, which is in this case is the CPE 30. If the called party phone number value is not found, the call may fail or be rejected. The ATM address of the called party CPE and the called party phone number value, along with any other

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values generated as a result of the processing that may have occurred through any of a variety of services and features that may be provided by the MSCP 44, results in the MSCP 44 generating an output. The output is received and used by the ASIP 40 to generate or assemble an output ATM setup message.

The output ATM setup message may then be provided to the network side of the ATM edge switch 14 where it is then routed through the ATM network 18 using traditional or available ATM protocols until the output ATM setup message is received at the network side of the ATM edge switch 16. Of course, the ATM network 18 may include any of a variety or any number of ATM switches, such as the ATM switches 18a, 18b, 18c, and 18d. It should also be noted that any number of additional ATM edge switches may be connected to the ATM network 18 through virtually any available ATM switch or ATM network element.

The output ATM setup message is received at the network side of the ATM edge switch 16 where the ASIP 42 intercepts the signaling message and generates an input. The input is provided from the ASIP 42 to the MSCP 46. The MSCP 46, similar to the MSCP 44, analyzes the input to determine what, if any, processing is needed. In this case, the MSCP 46 finds the ATM address of the called party CPE, which in this case is the CPE 30, in the input and provides appropriate routing information and generates a corresponding output of the MSCP 46. Of course, various other processing may also occur, depending on the particular feature or service.

The ASIP 42 receives the output from the MSCP 46 and generates or assembles another setup message. In one embodiment, the resulting ATM setup message may be referred to as a destination or gateway ATM setup message since it

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will ultimately be provided to the CPE 30, which may be implemented as an enterprise gateway, a network gateway or any of a variety of telephony access devices. If the output ATM setup message is not changed by the output from the MSCP 46, the resulting ATM setup message may still be referred to as the output ATM setup message and it is provided to the device side of the ATM edge switch 16, just like any destination or gateway setup message, where it is then provided to the CPE 30.

At the CPE 30, the appropriate telephony device, in this case telephony device 28, is contacted so that a call may be established or setup. In response, the CPE 30 may generate an ATM connection message or any other ATM signaling message which is available and would be known of ordinary skill in the art. For example an ATM connection message and an ATM release message may be generated during this VToA call.

FIGURE 2 is a line diagram 100 that illustrates the signaling and call flow performed by the intelligent network for a VToA call, including the setup, connect, and release portions of the VToA call, according to an embodiment of the present invention. The VToA call is achieved through the use of an ingress device 102, an ingress ATM edge switch 104, an ingress ASIP 106, and ingress MSCP 108, an ATM network 110, an egress ATM edge switch 112, an egress ASIP 114, an egress MSCP 116, and an egress device 118. Starting in the upper lefthand portion of **FIGURE 2**, an input ATM setup message is generated and provided from the ingress device 102 to the ingress ATM edge switch 104.

The ingress device 102 may be any of a variety of devices such as the CPE 26 of **FIGURE 1**, a router, a PBX, a

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5 telephony access device, or a gateway, such as an
enterprise gateway or a network gateway to provide access
to the Public Switched Telephone Network ("PSTN").
Generally, the ingress device 102 must simply have the
capability to generate an input ATM setup message that
includes a VToA designator stored in the called party
number parameter of the input ATM setup message (or other
location or parameter depending on the intelligent network
design), and a called party phone number value stored in
10 the called party subaddress parameter of the input ATM
setup message. In other embodiments, the input ATM setup
message may also contain the value of the ATM address of
the calling party CPE and the calling party phone number
value. In such a case, these values are preferably stored
15 in the calling party number parameter and the calling party
subaddress parameter, respectively, of the input ATM setup
message. Line 120 represents the communication of the
input ATM setup message from the ingress device 102 to the
ingress ATM edge switch 104.

20 It should be noted that the line diagram 100
illustrates only the basic signaling and call flow of a
VToA call. Other signals or messages, which would be
understood by one of ordinary skill in the art and normally
provided automatically as part of one or more ATM
25 specifications, may include various acknowledgment signals
or messages, such as connect acknowledge, a call proceeding
message, and a release complete message.

The ingress ATM edge switch 104 receives the input ATM
setup message and communicates it to the ingress ASIP 106
30 as represented by a line 122. The ingress ASIP 106
provides various values and addresses contained within
various parameters of the input ATM setup message and
provides those values to the ingress MSCP 108 as shown in

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5 a line 124. For example, the ingress ASIP 106 may provide the VToA designator, which may be stored in the called party number parameter of the input ATM setup message, and the called party phone number value, which may be stored in the called party subaddress parameter of the input ATM setup message, to the ingress MSCP 108. The VToA designator is used in the present invention to indicate that a setup message is requesting to set up an SVC for VToA.

10 After the ingress MSCP 108 confirms, by analyzing the value of the VToA designator, that an SVC for VToA is requested, the ingress MSCP 108 may perform any of a variety of advanced telephony functions to provide VToA services and features as desired or requested. If a VToA designator is not found by the MSCP 108 during setup, an ATM data call may be assumed. The ingress MSCP 108 may provide any of a variety of advanced telephony functions to provide VToA services and features. Example of some of these services and features include Default Calling Party Number Handling ("DCH"), Source Address Validation ("SAV"), Customer Port Maximum Call Attempt Rate Limit ("CMR"), Closed User Group ("CUG"), Destination Address Screening ("DAS"), Source Address Screening ("SAS"), Customer Port Maximum Burst Size Limit ("CMDS"), Customer Port Aggregate Bandwidth Limit ("CBW"), Customer Port Maximum Concurrent Calls in Progress Limit ("CMC"), Private Address Translation ("PAT"), Customer Port Service Class Selection ("CSCS"), and Point-to-Multipoint, Root-Initiated Connections ("P2MR"). Preferably, most of the intelligent network features and processing are performed at the ingress MSCP 108. In some cases, such as, for example, PAT, additional intelligent networking service or feature processing must be performed at other locations, such as

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the egress MSCP 116.

A brief summary of the calling services and features mentioned above is provided. DCH provides logic to handle input ATM setup messages in which a calling party phone number value is not provided. In such a case, the DCH feature may substitute a default calling party phone number value. SAV determines whether a user is requesting a call through an authorized or proper port. VToA privileges may be given on a per port basis, and the SAV feature may insure that only authorized users are allowed to access the ATM network through particular network ports, such as a physical port or a Customer Logic Port ("CLP"). CMR may be used to verify that the number of access attempts at a CLP does not exceed a provisioned or predetermined rate.

The CUG feature allows various users of an enterprise or customer to be partitioned into defined user groups. This allows various policies or privileges to be enforced on a group basis. A basic feature of CUG is to provide the capability to restrict calls to other users outside of the CUG or within certain other closed user groups. The DAS and SAS services or features provide call-screening lists that allow either the originating party or the terminating party to define the addresses to which calls can be made or from which calls can be received, respectively. In one embodiment, two types of call-screening lists may be supported for each user or subscriber that include a group list and a user list. This allows these services or features to be provided either on a group basis, an individual user basis, or both. The CMBS and CBW services or features provide a mechanism in which burst-size and bandwidth requests may be limited. This may prevent a few users from allocating large amounts of bandwidth and ATM network capability at the expense of other users.

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Similarly, the CMC feature limits the number of connections through a particular port.

5 The PAT service provides the significant advantage of allowing a customer to keep its own ATM numbering or addressing scheme. PAT is an example of a feature that requires ATM intelligent network processing, according to an embodiment of the present invention, at both the ingress ATM edge switch and the egress ATM edge switch. The CSCS feature provides a mechanism to configure the service classes available for a particular customer, which may be set up through an individual CLP. As an example, CSCS may support the capability to configure various classes of service such as Continuous Bit Rate ("CBR"), Variable Bit Rate, Non-Real Time ("VBR-NRT"), Variable Bit Rate, Real Time ("VBR-RT"), Unspecified Bit Rate ("UBR"), and Available Bit Rate ("ABR"). The P2MR feature or service allows for point-to-multipoint VToA to be provided using an SVC. These types of connections are unidirectional and, just as with point-to-point connections, can support
10
15
20 virtually any type of content such as voice or video.

Referring back to FIGURE 2, the ingress MSCP 108 will provide any of a number of various features, such as those just described, by performing any of a number of database or table queries and executing any of a number of applications or algorithms. As a result, the ingress MSCP 108 provides an output back to the ingress ASIP 106 as represented by the line 126. This output will be used by the ingress ASIP 106 to generate an output ATM setup message. The output will normally include an ATM address of the called party CPE. The CPE may be implemented as, for example, an enterprise gateway, a network gateway, or virtually any other telephony access device. The ingress ASIP 106 assembles or generates the output ATM setup
25
30

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message and provides this message to the ingress ATM edge switch 104 as represented by a line 128 of FIGURE 2.

5 The output ATM setup message then passes through the ATM network 110 until it reaches the egress ATM edge switch 112. This is represented by a line 130. Similar to how the input ATM setup message was processed by the ingress devices, the egress devices process the output ATM setup message. Initially, the output ATM setup message is intercepted by the egress ASIP 114 once it reaches the egress ATM edge switch 112. This is represented by a line 132.

10 The egress ASIP 114 transfers various input values from the output ATM setup message to the egress MSCP 116. The egress MSCP 116 may provide various processing, but as mentioned above, most of the intelligent network service or feature processing will, preferably, be performed at the ingress side. The egress MSCP, in one embodiment, receives the ATM address of called party CPE and determines which port of the egress ATM edge switch 112 the setup message should be provided so that it may be communicated to the egress device 118. The egress MSCP 116, depending on the processing performed, may modify the input provided from the egress ASIP 114 and generate an output that is provided back to the egress ASIP 114, which is represented by a line 136 in FIGURE 2.

20 The egress MSCP 116 may provide various applications, logic, and the like to carry out any of a variety of advanced intelligent network features. The egress MSCP 116 may contain various data provided in tables or databases, or have the capability to access data external to the egress MSCP 116. It should also be noted that the features or services provided by the egress MSCP 116 and the ingress MSCP 108 may be achieved by the same MSCP. The ASIPs,

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however, will generally be associated or dedicated to each ATM edge switch that the ASIP serves. It should also be noted that although the egress MSCP 116 is shown in FIGURE 2 serving as an egress device 118, whenever the egress device 118 originates an SVC for VToA over the ATM network 110, the egress MSCP 116 will generally function as just described for the ingress MSCP 108.

The egress device 118, just as with the ingress device 102 described above, may be virtually any available CPE device such as, for example, an enterprise gateway, a network gateway, or a telephony access device. If the egress device 118 is an enterprise gateway, the egress MSCP 116 will generally not modify the input provided to it from the egress ASIP 114 and thus the egress ASIP 114 will receive an output from the egress MSCP 116 that is the same or similar as the input. In such a case, the output ATM setup message is provided to the egress ATM edge switch 112 where it is then provided to the egress device 118 to establish an SVC for VToA. This is represented by lines 138 and 140.

If the egress device 118 is a network gateway, or some similar device, the egress MSCP 116 may perform database operations to properly route the setup message to the egress device 118. In such a case, the egress MSCP 116 generates appropriate output and provides this output to the egress ASIP 114, as represented by the line 136. The egress ASIP 114 then assembles or generates another ATM setup message, which may be referred to as a destination or gateway ATM setup message, and provides this setup message to the egress ATM edge switch 112, which then provides such message to the egress device 118. This is represented by lines 138 and 140.

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Once a party answers a telephony device, the egress device 118 generates an ATM connect message. This connect message is illustrated in FIGURE 2 by lines 142-162. The ATM connect message propagates through the ATM network 110 until a connection is made between the ingress device 102 and the egress device 118. The ATM connection message is processed, similar to the ATM setup message, such that the ingress and egress ASIPs and MSCPs intercept and analyze each such signaling messages. At this point, an SVC has been established between the ingress device 102 and the egress device 118 through the ATM network 110 to provide VToA with intelligent network services and features. The MSCP and the ASIP may also provide call modeling to track various calls.

Once a party desires to end the call, which can come from either the ingress device 102 or the egress device 118, an ATM release message is generated. In FIGURE 2, this ATM release message is generated by the ingress device 102. This proceeds similar to the connect and setup messages and is illustrated in FIGURE 2 by the lines 164-186. This ends the VToA call.

FIGURE 3 is a block diagram that illustrates an intelligent network 300 used at the ingress side of an ATM network for providing VToA services using an ATM switched virtual circuit. The intelligent network 300 includes an ASIP 302, an MSCP 304, and a service administration 306. A remote, external database 308 is also shown in FIGURE 3 with a communications link with the MSCP 304. The database 308 is provided to illustrate the fact that the MSCP 304 may rely on external databases or tables. The service administration 306 may also contain various tables or

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databases that the MSCP 304 accesses or that is provided to the MSCP 304 as a database of record.

5 The ASIP 302 interfaces with an ATM edge switch, not shown in FIGURE 3, and is capable of intercepting and receiving ATM message signals, such as ATM setup, connect, and release messages. When the ATM edge switch serves as the ingress ATM edge switch, the ASIP 302 receives ATM signaling messages from the device side of the ingress ATM edge switch. To establish an SVC to provide VToA, the ingress ATM edge switch provides an input ATM setup message from its device side to the ASIP 302. In addition to the functions described next, the ASIP 302 may also provide call modeling functionality. The ASIP 302 receives the input ATM setup message and, in one embodiment, extracts various information, such as the called party phone number value and the VToA designator, and communicates this information to the MSCP 304 as an input. The communications link between the MSCP 304 and the ASIP 302 may be a local connection or it may be a remote or long distance link. In one embodiment, the called party phone number value is stored in the called party subaddress parameter of the input ATM setup message and the VToA designator is stored in the called party number parameter of the input ATM setup message.

20 The MSCP 304, which also may be referred to as a policy server, includes various applications 310 and a database 312. The applications 310 may include any of a variety of software programs, logic, and algorithms that serve to provide VToA services and features. The database 312 may include any of a variety of tables and information useful to provide VToA services and features.

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5 The service administration 306 is capable of provisioning the MSCP 304, and in some embodiments, the ASIP 302. The service administration 306 may control or synchronize multiple MSCPs ensure that data or information in various MSCPs of the ATM network are coordinated and consistent.

10 The MSCP 304 receives the input from the ASIP 302 and can provide any number of VToA services and features. In order to establish an SVC for VToA, the MSCP 304 must determine if the input, provided by the ASIP 302 from the input ATM setup message, is a request to establish an SVC for VToA. If not, processing of an ATM data call proceeds. The MSCP 304, in a preferred embodiment, determines that the input ATM setup message is requesting an SVC to establish VToA by looking for the presence of the VToA designator. If present, the MSCP 304 uses the database 312 to determine the ATM address of the called party CPE using the called party phone number value provided as an input from the ASIP 302. The MSCP 304 may provide any of a variety of additional services and features, such as those described above in connection with FIGURE 2, and will, generally, use the applications 310 and the database 312 to achieve these services and features. The MSCP 304 generates an output in response to the processing just described and communicates this output to the ASIP 302. If a VToA is to be set up, the output will generally include at least the called party phone number value and the ATM address of the called party CPE.

30 To illustrate some of the processing that may be performed by the MSCP 304 on the input provided by the ASIP 302, the following examples are provided. Assuming that an ATM address of the calling party CPE is provided as part of the input ATM setup message, and preferably as the calling

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party number parameter, the ASIP 302 may provide this as an input to MSCP 304. The value of this address is then used to determine what services or features are available for this particular address. The MSCP 304 may also, by examining the value of the called party phone number value provided in the called party subaddress parameter of the input ATM setup message, determine or perform database queries to determine if the requested call is to a private number, a long distance or international number, a local number, an emergency number, etc. In a preferred embodiment, this is performed using various tables, which may be provided in the database 312, and by examination of the prefix digits of the called party phone number value. The MSCP 304 may also remove or add prefix or suffix digits to the called party phone number value. The result of any such prefix/suffix manipulation results in a revised called party phone number value. This revised number may then be used to determine a corresponding ATM address of the called party CPE.

The MSCP 304 may also, depending on the features and capabilities associated with one or more of the calling party phone number value, the ATM address of the calling party CPE, and the called party phone number value, consult a database or table of provisioned information to determine whether the called party phone number value should be translated to some other phone number and whether permission to make such a call is available. For example, the destination party may have forwarded their phone number to another phone number. In such a case, the MSCP 304 may determine that the called party phone number value should be translated to another called party phone number value. In such a case, the MSCP 304 may request whether the calling party has permission or sufficient rights to place

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a call to the translated or forwarded called party phone number.

As a result of the various manipulations and features and services provided by the MSCP 304, an output is provided to the ASIP 302. The ASIP 302 assembles or generates an output ATM setup message using the output from the MSCP 304. In a preferred embodiment, the resulting called party phone number value is stored in the called party subaddress parameter of the output ATM setup message, and the original calling party phone number value is stored in the calling party subaddress of the output ATM setup message. In addition, the output ATM setup message may include the ATM address of the calling party CPE stored in the calling party number parameter, and the calling party phone number value stored in the calling party subaddress. As an example, the following two tables illustrate various parameters and corresponding values or addresses of the input ATM setup message and the output ATM setup message.

INPUT ATM SETUP MESSAGE	
PARAMETERS	VALUE
Called Party Number	VToA designator
Called Party Subaddress	called party phone number value
Calling Party Number	ATM address of the calling party CPE
Calling Party Subaddress	calling party phone number value

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OUTPUT ATM SETUP MESSAGE	
PARAMETERS	VALUE
Called Party Number	ATM address of the called party CPE Called
Party Subaddress	called party phone number value
Calling Party Number	ATM address of the calling party CPE
Calling Party Subaddress	calling party phone number value

The ASIP 302 provides the output ATM setup message to the ATM network side of the ATM ingress edge switch where the output ATM setup message is provided to the ATM network and eventually delivered at the appropriate egress ATM edge switch to establish the SVC for VToA.

FIGURE 4 is a block diagram that illustrates the intelligent network 300 used at the egress side of the ATM network, such as the ATM network 18 of FIGURE 1, for providing VToA services and features using an ATM switched virtual circuit. Thus, in one embodiment of the present invention, the ASIP 302 and the MSCP 304 may provide intelligent network services and features to an ATM edge switch serving as an ingress ATM edge switch and an egress ATM edge switch, depending on how a VToA call is established.

When serving the associated ATM edge switch that is functioning as an egress switch, the intelligent network 300 receives the output ATM setup message from the ATM network. As mentioned above, the egress ATM edge

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switch may be considered part of the ATM network. The egress ATM edge switch provides the output ATM setup message to the ASIP 302.

5 The ASIP 302 intercepts the output ATM setup message from the egress ATM edge switch and generates or extracts an input to provide to the MSCP 304. This input may include any of a variety of values provided by the output ATM setup message. For example, the input may include the ATM address of the called party CPE.

10 At the egress side, the MSCP determines the appropriate port or CLP of the egress ATM edge switch in which to route the ATM setup message. The MSCP 304, however, may provide any of a variety of services and features, and may provide additional routing information.

15 In the event that the MSCP 304 generates an output such that the ASIP 302 assembles or generates an ATM setup message that is different from the output ATM setup message, this new ATM setup message may be referred to as a destination or gateway ATM setup message. In any event,
20 the ASIP 302 provides the ATM setup message to the device side of the egress ATM edge switch so that the ATM setup message may be provided to the appropriate CPE. Of course, the CPE may be provided as any number of devices such as an enterprise gateway, a network gateway, or various other
25 telephony equipment. The CPE will generally interpret the ATM setup message by looking at the called party phone number value stored, preferably, in the called party subaddress parameter of the ATM setup message to determine how to make the final connection to the appropriate
30 telephony device.

FIGURE 5 is a flowchart that illustrates a method 500 for providing a closed user group service to authorize VTOA

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calls using an intelligent network and a switched virtual circuit over an ATM network. Before discussing the method 500, various definitions will be provided regarding closed user groups. Closed user groups work by defining various users of an ATM network. The various users of the ATM network may be grouped into user groups. For example, a user group may be the engineering or marketing group of a business enterprise. Thus, the user group may be defined as a collection of users. Each user group may be identified by a user group identifier.

A user group may be viewed or thought of as being a member of a closed user group. In a preferred embodiment, the number of memberships that a user group can have in various closed user groups is limited. For example, the number of memberships a user group may have may be limited to five memberships in different closed user groups. It should be understood, however, that this limit may be established at virtually any threshold or removed altogether. In such a view of a user group, each membership of a user group may be thought of as containing a set, pair, or combination of values such as a (i) closed user group identifier, and (ii) a privilege set, which is discussed more fully below. This view of a user group is shown in FIGURE 6 and is discussed more fully below in connection therewith.

A user, according to one aspect of the present invention, may be a member of only one user group. A user group, however, may be a member of various closed user groups. As such, a user may be considered a member of or associated with various closed user groups through its user group's membership or association with such closed user groups.

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5 A privilege set may be defined by a privilege value
that represents a plurality of privileges. For example, in
one embodiment, a privilege set is represented by a boolean
value that corresponds to whether certain privileges are
10 allowed or not. The table shown below in connection with
the discussion of a decision block 510 of the method 500
provides an example of a privilege set that includes four
privileges. A boolean value, such as a 1100 may correspond
to the situation where the first and second privileges are
15 indicated to be valid or set, while the third and fourth
privileges are indicated not to be valid. In such a case,
calls are allowed to other members of this closed user
group, and calls are allowed from other members of this
same closed user group. A user of this closed user group,
20 however, is not allowed to make calls to users outside of
the closed user group, or to receive calls from users
outside of this closed user group. As is illustrated, a
privilege set, in application, may, preferably, be
associated with a user group and a closed user group. A
privilege set, just like a user group and a closed user
group, may have a numeric identifier.

25 A closed user group, however, may be associated with
various user group/privilege set combinations or pairs.
This is illustrated in FIGURE 7 and FIGURE 8 in a view of
a data structure from a closed user group perspective for
defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls. Thus,
it should be noted that it is possible for a user "X" and
a user "Y" to each be associated with a different user
group yet belong to or be a member of the same closed user
30 group through each of their user group's association with
the same closed user group. The association of each user
group to the same closed user group are in connection with
a different privilege set. As a consequence, two users may

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be associated with the same closed user group yet have different privileges.

In a preferred embodiment, the closed user group service to authorize VToA calls will be performed at the MSCP, similar to any of a variety of other services and features that the intelligent network of the present invention may enable. Thus, the present invention provides advanced closed user group functionality, without the need or requirement of an interlocking code, and without the arduous and extremely burdensome task of continuously updating various distributed databases, such as those that may be provided various gateways coupled to an ATM network.

Referring again to the flowchart of the method 500 for providing a closed user group service to authorize VToA calls, in a preferred embodiment this method is performed or achieved at an ingress MSCP. The method 500 begins at block 502 and proceeds to block 504. At block 504, an input ATM setup message is intercepted by an ASIP at an ingress ATM edge switch and certain information is extracted from the input ATM setup message and provided to the MSCP for analysis and closed user group service processing. All closed user group identifiers for the calling party, or calling user, are retrieved. This will preferably be achieved using a database at the MSCP or in communication with the MSCP. This may include, for example, the various closed user group identifiers in which the user group, in which the calling party is a member, is associated. Similarly, all of the privilege sets of such user group, and associated closed user groups, are known or readily available.

The method 500 proceeds next to block 506 where all of the closed user group identifiers associated with the called party are retrieved or are made readily available.

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Just as with the calling party, the called party will, generally, be a member of a user group. This user group will be associated with various closed user groups through an associated privilege set. Thus, various privilege sets and associated closed user group information is available for the called party. Of course, the information for the called party could have been retrieved before the information of the calling party.

Method 500 proceeds next to decision block 508 where a closed user group identifier that is common to both the calling party and the called party is found or located. This may be achieved in any number of ways such as, for example, determining a data set "A" that includes the closed user group numeric identifiers of the closed user groups associated with the calling party. Similarly, a data set "B" may be determined that includes the closed user group numeric identifiers of the closed user groups associated with the called party. Next, a data set "C" is generated based on the intersection of sets "A" and "B." The data set "C" will contain the closed user group identifiers of all closed user groups that the calling party and the called party share in common. These may be referred to as common closed user groups. As noted above, however, the calling party and the called party may have different privilege sets associated with each such closed user group.

Once a common closed user group is located, the method 500 proceeds to decision block 510. Otherwise, the calling party and the called party do not have any closed user groups in common and the method proceeds to block 512, which will be discussed more fully below.

At decision block 510, the privilege set of the calling party that is associated with the common closed

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user group that was found to be in common between the calling party and the called party is analyzed to determine if any privilege exists that would allow the calling party to make calls to other users in this particular closed user group that is shared in common.

	PRIVILEGES
1	Calls are allowed to other members of this same closed user group.
2	Calls are allowed from other members of this same closed user group.
3	Calls are allowed to users outside of this closed user group.
4	Calls are allowed from users outside of this closed user group.

For example, and referring to the table above, the first privilege indicates that calls may be allowed to other members of the same closed user group. Referring back to decision block 510, if this is the case, the method proceeds to decision block 514. Otherwise, the method 500 proceeds to block 516. At block 516, the current common closed user group is no longer considered and the method 500 returns to the decision block 508 to see if there is another common closed user group between the calling party and the closed party. Otherwise, the method 500 proceeds to the decision block 514.

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Decision block 514, which is similar to decision block 510, analyzes the privilege set, which translates into individual privileges, associated with the called party and the common closed user group at issue. If any of these privileges indicate that the called party may receive calls from other users of the common closed user group, the method 500 proceeds to block 520, otherwise, the method proceeds to block 516 as was just discussed above. At block 520, the closed user group service will authorize the setup of the VToA call because adequate closed user group privileges have been established.

Returning to decision block 508 of the method 500, the next common closed user group is located and the method proceeds as just discussed. At such point in time when the method 500 proceeds back to the decision block 508 and no additional common closed user groups exist between the calling party and the called party, the decision block 500 proceeds to block 512. At such block, all of the remaining privileges, as defined by the privilege set or sets of closed user groups associated with the calling party in which the called party is not a member, are examined. The method 500 proceeds next to decision block 522.

At decision block 522, the privileges examined in block 512 are analyzed to determine if any of these privileges provide the calling party with the authority or right to make calls to users outside of any closed user group. If so, the method proceeds to block 524, otherwise the method 500 proceeds to block 526 where the method 500 results in the closed user group service determining that the requested VToA call by the calling party should be rejected. The method 500 ceases after the block 526.

If the result of decision block 522 indicates that the calling party has the privilege or right to make calls

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outside of any closed user group, the method 500 proceeds to block 524. At block 524, similar to block 512, all remaining privileges provided by closed user groups that the called party is a member but the calling party is not a member are examined. The method 500 proceeds next to decision block 528.

At decision block 528, it is determined whether the called party has the right, from any of the privileges examined in the block 524, to receive calls from outside of any closed user group. If not, the method proceeds to block 530, which is similar to block 526, and the method 500 results in the closed user group service rejecting the requested ATM call through the input ATM setup message initiated by the calling party. The method 500 then ceases at the block 530.

If it is determined at decision block 528 that the called party can receive calls from outside any closed user group, the method 500 proceeds to block 532 where the closed user group service indicates that the ATM call can be made. The method 500 then ceases.

FIGURE 6 is a view of a data structure 600 from a user group perspective for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls. The data structure 600 includes a first user group 602, a second user group 604, and a third user group 606. Of course, any number of user groups may be provided or defined.

As is illustrated by the first user group 602, each user group may contain (or be associated with) various users, as illustrated by the block 608 within the first user group 602, and may have various relationships or associations with various closed user groups. These

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relationships or associations may be defined as memberships.

As shown in the first user group 602, a membership may be defined or viewed to include a closed user group identifier and an associated privilege set. The closed user group identifier is shown at 610, and the privilege set is shown at 612. The privilege set 612 includes privileges P1, P2, P3, and P4. Thus, a user that is a member of a user group will also be a member or associated with each such closed user group identified in the various memberships of the user group.

The view of the data structure 600 of FIGURE 6 illustrates one view of the association between users, user groups, closed user groups, and privilege sets.

FIGURE 7 is a view of a data structure 700 from a closed user group perspective for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls. The data structure 700 is shown with a first closed user group 702, a second closed user group, 704, and a third closed user group 706.

Focusing now on the first closed user group 702, various user group/privilege set combinations are illustrated in association with the closed user group 702. For example, a user group/privilege set combination 708 is shown with a user group 710 and a privilege set 712. The user group 710 may be identified by a user group identifier value or indicator and will be associated with one or more users that are members of the user group 710. The privilege set 712, just as was shown in FIGURE 6, will include any of a variety of privileges, such as the four privileges shown in the privilege set 712. The privilege set 712 may be represented by a privilege value, such as a

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boolean or binary value, that provides the status of the various underlying privileges.

The view of the data structure 700 of FIGURE 7 illustrates another view of the association between users, user groups, closed user groups, and privilege sets.

FIGURE 8 is a view of data structure 800 from a closed user group perspective for defining closed user groups to authorize VToA calls, according to another aspect of the present invention. As shown, the data structure 800 is similar to the data structure 700 of FIGURE 7, except that the various user groups are shown with various other underlying privileges that are used in association with other closed user group identifiers.

A closed user group 802 and a closed user group 804 are shown with closed user group identifiers. The closed user group 802, which includes a closed user group identifier 1111, and a closed user group 804, which includes a closed user group identifier 2222, are shown with various user group/privilege set combinations, similar to FIGURE 7 except that additional user group/privilege set combinations are represented by the additional privilege sets, such as additional privilege sets 820. The closed user group 802 is shown with a user group/privilege set combination 810, and a user group/privilege set combination 812. The closed user group 804 is shown with a user group/privilege set combination 814, a user group/privilege set combination 816, and a user group/privilege set combination 818.

It is interesting to note that the user group/privilege set combination 810 is provided with a user group 333 and a privilege set associated with the closed user group 802 through the closed user group identifier

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1111 as illustrated, while that same user group 333 is provided as part of the user group/privilege set combination 818 of the closed user group 804. The associated privilege set of the user group/privilege set combination 818 is shown with the same closed user identifier as the closed user group 802. This illustrates the concept that a user group may be associated with more than one closed user group through a different or another privilege set.

Thus, it is apparent that there has been provided, in accordance with the present invention, an intelligent network and method for providing VToA and closed user groups that provide improved performance and that satisfies one or more of the advantages set forth above. The present invention provides advanced intelligent network services and features that dramatically increase the attractiveness of using VToA by providing the advanced services and features, with little administrative burden or expense to maintain. Although the preferred embodiment has been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions, and alterations can be made herein without departing from the scope of the present invention, even if all of the advantages identified above are not present. For example, although the focus herein is primarily on VToA and closed user groups, however, application to other packet-switched telecommunications technologies, both individually and collectively, may apply also to any of the technologies mentioned above or similar technologies. Also, the techniques, systems, sub-systems, and methods described and illustrated in the preferred embodiment as discrete or separate may be combined or integrated with other systems, modules, techniques, or methods without departing from the scope of the present

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invention. For example, the ATM signaling intercept processor and the multi-service control point may be implemented separately or together, or may be directly coupled to each other or could be coupled through some other interface and are not considered directly coupled to each other but may still be in communication with one another. Other examples of changes, substitutions, and alterations are readily ascertainable by one skilled in the art and could be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

FOI b7D b7C b7E b7F b7G b7H b7I b7J b7K b7L b7M b7N b7O b7P b7Q b7R b7S b7T b7U b7V b7W b7X b7Y b7Z